POETRY.

KICK HIM WHEN HE'S DOWN. When the enu of prosperity's shiring, And golden success crown's his way-How triends will then flock about him But if fortune should happen to frown. How quickly he'll get the "cold shoulder

How kindly the world will smile on him When life with successes abound; How cordially, blandly 'twill meet him As in pleasure he's riding account! But then let reverees o'estake him, And his friends both in country and town Have not a kind sentence to cheer him,

Let a man get position or wealth,

Matters not—if by intrigue or fraud—
The world node approxingly at him,
And his act it will healify appland. What though he may be a great villain? With the simple, the wise and the clown, When he's up he's a "tip-top good fellow," But they'll "kick him if ever he's down." When a man has plenty of "greenbacks," And he's healthy and "festive and gay,"

fe's counted a "bully good chum," then, And the crowd approves all he may say; But just let him lose all his tressures, Purchases, too, his health may be gone, He'll got to be nobody quickly, And sure to be "kicked when he's down."

What's the use of being moral and honest, Or striving to be spright and true! unless a man has "lots of money." The world's bound to "put him right through They'll "go for him," certain and surely, From jockey to priest in his gown-All will stand ready to "snub" him; And "kick him because he is down. Oh! when will mankind be less selfish!-

As we would have them do unto us; Thrice blessed be the friend whose devotion

canoes and Earthquakes.

BY ARNOLD BOHOWITZ.

During the last two years, our planet has experienced many volcanic shocks and eruptions. Mount Etna, which had been at rest for thirteen years, began the dis-Archipelago, was awakened from a sleep that had lasted 98 years, and the small island of Nea-Kameni, which is situated island of Nea-Kameni, which is situated in the centre of the circular harbor com-the Indian Ocean. Let us mention also shaken by an earthquake just before the appearance from the bottom of the sea of a black, rocky substance, slowly rising out of the water, whitened by the action of acid gases, and which finally attached itself polar water and ice, which, being irreas a promontory to the cone of Nea-Kameni.

These events, interesting as they may be, have but a comparatively small in portage in the history of our planet, and are hardly worth mentioning after the late catastrophe on the coast of Peru, and the volcanic eruptions of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii. But what are even these eruptions compared with the explosion of the volcano of Teniboro, which, in the year 1815, disappeared altogether in the midst of clouds of ashes and smoke, representing a mass three times as large as Mt. Blanc, during which occurrence daya space as wide as the French territory? However, the recent activity of the volof the world, has once more called the attention of the public to these astonishing phenomena of the terrestrial vibrations, and we are confident that the latest books treating of volcanoes and earthquakes with interest, and especially so when the subject is treated with conspicuous talent. as it has been by Mr. Arnold Boscowitz.

This very simple theory has met with the thermal sources. him from his childhood, and is pleased to find in the fathomless abysess of the "Pyriphlegeton," the sombre kingdom of Pinto, and the infernal cycles of Dante.

The elliptical form of the earth, and the flattening of the sphere at the poles, have been presented as irrefragable proofs of the incandescent and liquid state of the globe liquid sphere, turning on an axis, will necessarily assume this form, on account of the unequal swiftness of the different parts of its mass; but it may be well to inquire whether a globe, even solid, would not become flattened at the poles and inflated at the equator, when spinning incessantly for an indefinite series of ages, for it is well known that there does not exist any matter entirely inflexible, and that under the heavy pressures obtained in our laboratories, (which are infinitely inferior in duration to the pressures of the planetary forces,) all the solid bodies, such as iron, steel, &c., ooze away in the same manner as liquid bodies. On the other hand, the observations and calculations of astronomers and geometricians have led them to believe that the flattening of the earth at either pole is subject to certain variations, and that consequently there are laws, differing from those of rotation and revolution, which would contribute to modify the form of the earth. The irregularity of the sphere seems to have been subjected to some periodical changes, during the course of ages, and is even complicated by some other irregularities-turgescences and depressions-revealed to the geographer and astronomer by the oscillations of the pendulum and the measprement of terrestrial meridians. If the cause of those changes is still unknown, at least there is no reason leading us to believe that they are due to the centrifugal force developed by the rotation of the

We must also bear in mind that in the The Subterraneau Forces, Vol. hypothesis admitted by those who believe in the central fire, our planet is to be considered as a liquid mass, since the exterior envelop is comparatively a thin pellicle. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to understand how this ocean of lava is not agitated, as is the ocean of water, by turbance, and Vesuvius, the eruptions of alternate tidal movements, and does not which very seldom coincide with those of Mt. Etna. followed the example, and al ing over it. It is likewise a matter of tered once more the shape of its crater, so surprise that the earth is no more deoften modified in aspect. A few months pressed at the poles than it is, and has not later, the Island of Santorin, in the Greek of the poles is not greater than the differences of level on the surface of the earth in the equatorial zone, between the sumprised between Santorin and Therasia, was that in a recent book published by Mr. Emmanuel Liais, the celebrated astronomer assigns this slight flattening to the incessant erosive work, for ages, of the sistibly attracted towards the equator, carry along with them enormous quantities of debris torn away from the surface.

The main argument brought forward by those who think that the existence of a central fire is an undeniable fact, is that in the different layers of the earth's crust explored by miners, the heat increases with the depth arrived at. In descending the shaft of a mine, one invariably traverses zones of a higher and higher temperature, but the rate of progression varies for different places and according to the nature of the rocks in which the shaft has been sunk. Mr. Bischoff, the chemist. of his life, informs us that the heat increases more rapidly in the schists than in canoes of Europe, as well as of other parts the granites; in the metalic ledges, than in the schists; more in the copper veins than in the tin ones, and more in the anthracite layers than in the metallic rocks. The average interval which, in this great thermometer of the terrestrial layers, corcan not but be well received, and read responds to one degree of heat, is from 25 to 30 yards. But the earth has not been excavated

to any great depth, and the most remarks-Formerly, the theory of the existence ble cavities known-those of Kuttenberg, of a central fire, or "pyriphlegeton," pre- in Bohemia, and one of the mines of Guvailed, and was admitted as the only true anajuato, in Mexico-have hardly reached explanation of volcanic eraptions and 1,000 yards, that is to say, the 6-1,000th earthquakes. According to this hypoth- part of the earth's radius, and nowhere esis, a burning sea of lava was supposed has the miner had to bear more than 45 $^{\circ}$ to rage and boil under a thin crust, the centigrade of heat. It would, therefore, thickness of which, being estimated at be a hasty conclusion, if we were to judge from 30 to 35 miles, was but the two hun- of the state of the central part of the dred and fiftieth part of the earth's diame- globe from the temperature of the superter. This superficial envelop would be, ficial strata, and to hold that the heat intherefore, nothing but a fine pellicle-a creasing in constant proportion from the mere leaf-surrounding a liquid sphere, surface to the centre, must therefore be holding and compressing an immense ocean there 200,000 degrees, which is far above of fire, having, as the ocean on its surface, what the imagination of man can con-currents, tides, and perhaps stormy pe-ceive. One would be as much justified in riods. The geologic revolutions of the concluding from the gradually increasing globe would be nothing but the re-action cold of the high aerial layers, that the of the subterranean undulations of this temperature becomes lower and lower, in unknown empire of Pluto, the mountains constant proportion, up to the middle of being the frozen billows of the fiery ocean, the celestial regions, and that at 1,000 and the great giants looking out into the kilometres from the earth, the cold must abysses of the sea-the Etns, the Mauna be 5,000°. The superficial part of the Loa, &c being the channels of the erup- globe, which is incessantly traversed by tions produced by the fiery waves below. magnetic currents from pole to pole, and And it is certain that in the said hypothe- in which are elaborated all the phenomena sis, the slightest pressure on that crust- of planetary life, must certainly be subthe slightest breach of equilibrium in the jected to some particular conditions in reimmensity of the molten sea --must neces-gard to the development of heat. It can sarily shake or even break the thin film, not, therefore, be said that the thinness of and hence a natural and easy explanation | the earth's crust is proven by the gradual of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. increase of temperature in the mines and

great favor, and has gained ground, not Struck by all the objections raised in only because it gives the means of achie mind by the weakness of the terrestrial counting for certain facts connected with pellicle, Cordier calculated that it could the history of our planet, but also because not be stable unless it had 280 kilometres on of the myths of Gre- of thickness; and more recently still, Mr. cian fables, and of Jewish legends, and W. Hopkins, in submitting to calculations the very geologist who boasts the most of of high mathematics, the data furnished scientific exactness, can not help indulging by the phenomena of pressure and terres-in those ideas which have been taught trial nutation, has arrived at a result even

was not at least 1.600 kilometres thick, that is to say of a thickness equal to one attablishes, by some other calculations, that if the earth had only the solidity of iron or steel, the importance of the tides, and of the precession of the equinoxas, would be greatly diminished. Mr. Emparent searches, affirms that according to the astronomical phenomena, the solidity of the planet is undeniable. We may, then, be allowed to believe that there is no central fire, but that there are only some lakes of incandescent matter, scattered in different parts of the planet, at a small distance from the surface, and which are separated from one another by piles of solid rocks. This hypothesis seems to Mr. Hopkins, and to Sartorius de Walterhausen, [To be continued.]

A NEW EKAL EXTATE FRAUE.—Chicago is Mr. Mr. Thompson on the solidity of the many in the outside room, the solidity of the planet is undeniable. We may then, then the profession which brass knob of the outside door, go in and study for a while this provide or Chicago is the planet are not provided that there are only some lakes of incandescent matter, scattered in different parts of the planet, at a small distance from the surface, and which are separated from one another by piles of solid rocks. This hypothesis seems to Mr. Hopkins, and to Sartorius de Walterhausen, and to Sartorius de Walterhausen, [To be continued.]

A NEW EKAL EXTATE FRAUE.—Chicago is "Mr. Windie 'Mr. Burden's highly to the many in the outside room, and will also to the continued to the con was not at least 1,600 kilometres thick, in former times. Now, it is a fact that a that if the earth had only the solidity of

separated from one another by piles of solid rocks. This hypothesis seems to Mr. Hopkins, and to Sartorius de Walterhausen, to be more in accordance with the volcanic phenomena.

[To be continued.]

A NEW EKAL ESTATE FRAUD.—Chicago is famous for sensations. The last one is occasioned by bringing to light a series of frauds connected with real estate. As nothing is done on a small scale in that city, so this swindle is a stapendous one. The first step is to obtain a bogus deed of some sort to a piece of property belonging to the city. The blanks are filled with ficticious names. Sometimes the execution is completed through collusion with some dishonest city official. This deed finally gets recorded. Of course up to this time it is not worth the paper on which it is written. But now the "ring" begins to operate. The property is assessed in due time for taxes. No one knows the pretended owner. In time the property is offered at tax sale. Then one of the rings teps in and bids it off. The mythical man never appears to redeem, and it is finally transferred to the purchaser at tax sale. Then one of the rings teps in and bids it off. The mythical man never appears to redeem, and it is finally transferred to the purchaser at tax sale. Then, at the expiration of nuother year, there is another default for taxes, and another member of the ring steps in and bids it off. And so a chain of title accumulates until the original transaction is obsented and the property is offered at tax sale. Then one of the ring steps in and bids it off. The mythical man never appears to redeem, and it is finally transferred to the purchaser at tax sale. Then one of the ring steps in and bids it off. The mythical man never appears to redeem, and it is finally transferred to the purchaser at tax sale. Then one of the ring steps in and bids it off. The mythical man never appears to redeem, and it is finally transferred to the purchaser at tax sale. Then one of the ring steps in and bids it off. The mythical man never appears to redeem, and it is other member of the ring steps in and bids it off. And so a chain of title accumula-tes until the original transaction—is obscured by time and intervening titles, when the property is sold for a good round sum to an outside purchaser. In this way frauds have been perpetrated against the city of Chicago to the extent, it is feared. of 2.000,000. The authorities are confi-dent that the city has been cheated out of eighty acres of land at Brighton, and a tract between Clarke and La Salle streets. on which 38 buildings now stand. Rob ert Lincoln, son of the late President is said to be a sufferer by these swindles, he having purchased property within the lasted boundaries, supposing the title

not certain that this form of swinding has been confined to Chicago; although its ingenious character indicates that it originated in that city. It has the appearance of being such a safe and respective device, comparatively, that we should not be surprised to hear of its crop-ping out in other cities. We have a great many forms of real estate fraud in San Franmany forms of real estate main in San Pran-cisco; but up to this time we have heard nothing of the Chicago style of swindling. It is well enough, however, for parties who well titles to ascertain who was the original

is one will be as promptly approved by the Government and ratified by the Senate as Mr. Bancront's German treaties were.

It is well enough, however, for parties who well titles to ascertain who was the original owner, and how he came to be divested of his property.—Bulletin.

New York Editors.—"Seymour," the gossiping editor of the Mobile Register, can gife-one from New York, one from speaking of certain libel suits against Greeley of the Tribune, and Raymond, of the Times, shows that they are able to meet these little annoyances with equamity. He says: It is not a bad thing to edit a daily paper in New York. All our editors in this line are rich. Bennett's income is over \$100,000 a year. Greeley makes enough money to support a dozen families in style, but is democratic enough to take his meals in a fifteen cent restaurant, instead of going to Delmonico's. Raymond lives like a prince in Ninth street, and gives some capital dinners, at which our political and so call nabobs stretch their legs under the mahogany. Marble has been at the the mahogany. Marble has been at the business only a few years, but has already built up quite a fortune, and lives as well as the best of them. The Brookses are worth a couple of hundred thousand each, and the Express is as profitable as ever. Bryant made enough out of the Post to buy him a fine farm and a splendid man-sion on Long Island, where he spends most of his time, and to which he will soon retire permanently. Dana and Thurlow Weed are very wealthy, but as their money was made outside, they do not come pro-perly under the head of men made rich by editing. The Beeches made a big fortune out of the Sion, and sold out for another. Ben. Wood is the only editor I know who has not made money in the sanctum. had made esough outside, however, and is reported worth a quarter of a million. The Journal of Commerce out a matton.

dreds of thousands in the pockets of the late Mr. Halleck, and is doing the same for his successors. Who wouldn't be editor of a flourishing New York daily?

CELIBACY OF PRIESTS.—With regard to a telegraphic announcement a few days ago, that at a meeting of the French Bishops at Rome the proposition to bring the abo-lition of the laws of clerical celibacy before the coming General Consul the coming General Council, was favorably entertained, the Western Catholic pithly remarks: This may deceive those Prot-estants who will chuckle over any such evidence of what they are pleased to call "reform" in the Catholic Church; but edrum and powder to the Indians, whose brains such silly stories. The same reason that first established the law of clerical ceigbacy and the necessity for its existence, still holds good and will hold good to the end. Protestant preachers may find time, in their easy and inxuriant lives, for conjugal alliance and family pleasure, but a hardworking Cathodic priest has plenty to do in the innumerable duties attached to his ministry without trammeling his hands cated Catholics know how to receive all alliance and family pleasure, but a hard-working Catholic priest has plenty to do in the innumerable duties attached to his ministry without trammeling his hands with the support of a wife and children. While there is a True Church on earth, her priests will be celibates.

—A SALT LAKE letter says: The number of doubtful or disaffected Mormons is larger than generally supposed, and it is reasonably certain that if he "cuts off" all who deal with Gentiles, he will perform that act for at least one-third of his community. And here let me mention a carious fact not generally known to outsiders. munity. And here let me mention a carious fact not generally known to outsiders.
Of all those who have embraced Mormonism since its start, over sixty per cent have
apostacized and left them. Brigham lately stated this fact in one of his sermons,
and their own records prove it. Their
gains have been grossly exaggerated; as,
for instance, they published, hast summer,
an expected immigration of twenty thoesand, and the whole number brought over
did not reach five hundred.

From January to July over 9,000 tons of guano were shipped from the Amercan Company's Guano Island, in the Pacific.

sion. Yet this man has a great bank account; is the owner of rail estate in the city, which almost pays cent per cent yearly; is driven home every night to his splendid mansion up town in one of the most stylish teams in New York, and has a danghier which he loves as you would not dream of, to see him standing behind his counter, dickering and beating down his seedy, forforn and wretched-looking applicants for ald.

Whitties of not Mr. Reverdy Johnson settled the Alabama question, he is likely to be the agent for settling another question of great international concern—that relating to the rights of foreign-born American citizens in England. In the latest of his speechs that has come to hand (delivered at Brighton) he mentions a namber of points agreed upon between the "two Governments and Lord Stanley and myself." Among other things, it has been agreed "that the laws of citizen ship between the two countries shall in the future be the same, and that the sustantiation of disturbance, a cause which has more than once threatened imminent war, is closed, and closed, thank God, forever." It will be observed by the passage we have Italicised that this question has been settled with England on precisely the same terms that it was lately demanding that American naturalized citizens shall be treated, when abroad, precisely as though they were native-born American citizens shall be treated, when abroad, precisely as though they were native-born American citizens shall be treated, when abroad, precisely as though they were native-born American citizens shall be treated, when abroad, precisely as though they were native-born American citizens shall be treated, when abroad, precisely as though they were native born American citizens shall be greated by the passage we have lusticed that this question has been chronicled. And perhaps public sentiment is correct in refusing to accord sympathy with the fears of those persons who seem the Chinese eliving in San Francisco.—He new fluid city, there occurred a very lively like the

and with a good result. Five long cars were arranged in such a manner as to form one long room. The top is vaulted and hung with chandeliers, which give a bril-liant light. They are also arranged so as to exclude all noise. The stage is two feet higher than the floor of the car. The pieces which are represented form a rail-road repertoire, being so arranged that the scenes terminate upon the arrival of the travellers at each station."

Do Shrep Improve Pastures?—We are acquainted with a pasture near the sea coast, which many years ago was an exceedingly foul pisce of land, abounding in a great variety of bushes, among which were the barberry and many climbing plants; and so closely laced and interwined by the wild rose that they formed an almost impenetrable jungle. Twenty years afterward we saw the same pasture with a flock of sheep on it, grazing upon a close compact turf covered with short, sweet grasses, and without a weed or bush of any kind upon it.

"How has this reclamation been accomplished?" we inquired, as we stood looking upon it.

ALAS—KA.—There are more bar rooms in Sitka, Alaska, than private houses. Most of these have been opened since the United States took possession of the territory. So our macrupalitus traders are selling poor rum and powder to the Indians, whose brains will thus be fired with liquid poison, and

AN INCIDENT. - In the recent South Americrest of the first tidal wave, and thrown back to shore again with the returning foam of the liquid mountain. Talt saw at once and seemed to be fully aware of his impending doom. Seizing the gig's ensign in his right hand, he stood for a moment erect in the stern sheets of the boat, and waved to his comrades a last adien. All on board his ship looked on this tragic scene with breathless interest. He continued to wave the American flag in the midst of this elemental horror, but the second recoil of the angry waters dashed the rig to pieces, and swallowed the hardy saffer, so that he was seen no more.

Loan Nelson and Mr. Pitt could never agree. It was told Nelson that Pitt said, "He was the greatest fool he ever knew when on shore." "He speaks the truth," said the hero, "and I would soon prove him to be a fool if I had him on board a ship; nevertheless, I am as clever an admiral as he is a statesman, which is saying a good deal for myself."

beyond the tributaries of the Upper lands, or between Peshawur and Jellaiabad on the south and centres of trade and population at Yarkand and Kaslagar. The main object is to define the physical churacter of the vast elevated plateau called Pamir, or "Roof of the World," from which the Oxusand Zarafshau take their rise, and from which the lofty chains, the Kuen Len, the Himslaya and Hindoo Koosh radiate. In 1867, Sir Rederick urged the essential importance of such knowledge, to be acquired equally by the Russian and British governments; and he then said that this great table land or watershed ought to be constituted the neutral ground between the two Empires, and to be considered as a broad zone to befforever interposed between Eastern Turkislan—toward which Russia has advanced—and the most northern limits of our Indian pessessions.

With a view of taking a first step in this desirable exploration, the council of the Geographical Society sent out last spring a practical traveler, Lieutt Hayward, to traverse the region from Peshawar.

Connumial Affection.—An instance of connumial affection is narrated as occurring lately in New Hampshire. A couple had quarreled during the whole long term of their married life. At last the husband was taken ill, and was evidently about to die. His wife came to his bedside, where, after she had seen his condition, the following colloquy ensued:—"Why, daddy, your feet are cold, and your hands are cold, and your nose is cold." "Wall, let 'em be cold." "Why, daddy, you're going to die!" "Wall I guess I know wot I'm bout!" "Why, daddy, what's to becum of me if you die?" "Dunno, and dont care! Wat I want to know is, what's to becum of me !"

The following curious notice has been stuck up at the entrance to the Pavilion Henri IV. at St. Germain:—"Notice.—The 'persons' here undermentioned are not allowed to enter: I. Men in working clothes.

2. Women without bonuets. 3. Serrants without their masters or mistresses. 4. Children without their parents. 5. Wives without their hasbands. 6. Dogs without their margles,"

"How has tills reclamation been accomplished?" we inquired, as we stood looking upon it.

"By the sheep," said our informant.

"Without plowing or seeding?" we asked.

"Yes by the sheep alone," was the reply.

The pasture was quite uneven and rocky, but the sheep had exterminated every vestige of wild plants, and clothed the surface with rich perpetual herbage.—New England Farmer.

"Was the editor designed to say was that two thousand cart loads of oats had come East. Another Journalist, discoursing upon some political subject, asserted confidently that "we are but parts of a stupendown whale" if the word whole be substituted for whale it will not seem so prepositorous.

Tun surgeon of an English ship-of-war, need to prescribe salt water for his patients in all disorders. Having salled one evening on a party of pleasure, he happened by some mischance to be drowned. The captain who had not heard of the disaster asked one of the men next day if he had beard any thing of the doctor. "Yes," answered Jack; "he was drowned last night in his own medicine

SEA-SICKNESS.—A clergyman, who went in a Pacific steamer, and was sea-sick, thus describes his sensations:—"The first hour I felt as if I wanted to go sahore: the second hour I felt as if I should die; the third hour I didn't care whether I died or not; the fourth hour I was afraid I should'int die."

Tow Moore, the poet, used to tell a good story of a gentleman, who, when he was short of money and his relatives were stingy and refractory, used to threaten his family with the publication of his poems. The in-varible and immediate result was as much cash as he wanted.

As instructor in a school for young ladies in Berlin has been discharged because he gave as a subject for essays. "Sentiments and feelings at the sight of an officer of cavalry."

CLERGICAL CONCEDEUM. — What insended by the divine Williams, resembles to preacher of a dull sermon !—"The abut borne beetle with his drowsy hum."—Le don Papel.

A PERSON inquired at one of the railwa stations what time the 7.45 train would star and was told at a quarter to eight. "Bles me." he exclaimed, "you are always chan-ing the time on this line."

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court-In Probate

In the matter of the Estate of Junes McSh of Honolulu, Island of Onbn, late day of Honoluiu, Island of Oahn, late dae'd.

PPOPER application having been made to the Hunorable J. W. Austin, Justice of the Supreme Court, by Eashol McShane, for letters of administration upon the Estate of James McShane, of Hunolulu, Oahn, late deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concorn, that TUES-DAY, the 16th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing the application for letters of administration aforesaid, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

WM. HUMPHREYS,

Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Deputy Clerk Sapreme Court. Honolulu, Feb. 22, 1869.—6-2t

Supreme Court-In Probate.

Supreme Court --- In Probate.

In the matter of the Ketate of Many Goldstone, (formerly Many Miller) of Honolulu, late deceased.

Proper Application having been made to the Honorable Elishs H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by James Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the Hawahax Garrier for the space of six months, therefore be it known to all parties concerned, such as creditors and next of kin, that this matter, with all objections therefor, will be heard by the sald Chief Justice at his Chambers in the Court House, Henolulu, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. R.

Executor's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of Silas P. Martin,

A LL PERSONS baving any claims A against the deceased, are herely request ed to furnish the particulars of the same is the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment thereof to the W. L. GREEN,

Sole Admin Honelulu, March 3d, 1860.—7-31

Licences Expiring in March, 1869.

RETAIL.—Onhu.—Honolniu. J Fisher 6th,
Lum Tai 16th, J Perry 6th, Grunwald &
Schutte Sth, I Richardson 14th, Pac Shan
19th, H Fischer 20th, J Flaharty 24th, Brewer a Co 36th, A Manuel 31st, G W Norton and
Co 18th, G H Feshrooke 16th; Waiawa, Luan
2d; Waialua, Ah Lung 17th. Kausi—Hanalei, Ah Man 14th, Pac Ying 18th, Ah Lean &
Ghecka 21st; Kealal, E Krull 1st. Hawali—
Waichinu, Chung Hoen 28th, Josquis & Co,
Kini, 23d; Hilo, Ahla & Co Sth, Akau 8th, J
K Akina 12th; Hamakua, J Jones 18th, Ahana
22d; Keauhou. J King and Co 18th. Maui—
Houmanlu, B Lacloa 1st; Waifaku, W Enos
16th. WHOLESALE-Honolulu, Chulan Brothers

th, Brewer & Co 30th.
WHOLESALE SPIRIT-Honolulu, M C Challsmel 13th.
PLANTATION—Libue, Kauai, Libus Plan-

ation Co 7th. HORSE-Honolulu, A Kelly 4th, Nos 69,

and 70. BOAT—Hamakua, Hawaii, J Upa 14th; La-haina, Maui, S Lunios 26th.

NOTICE.

HEREBY NOTIFY all persons, that under a Power of Attorney, duly re-corded. I alone am authorized to execute Deeds, Leases, and Contracts, affecting the Real and Personnal Estate of Queen Dowager KALAMA, to collect her rents and dues, and to transnet all and every matter of business affecting her interests.

5-3m CHARLES H. JUDD.

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN, to all holders of Property, (real and personal, not already disposed of,) belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. L. Haaleles, that the undersigned requests them to make an exhibit of the san to my agent, W. P. Stevenson. CHARLES KANAINA. Honolulu, Feb. 18, 1869.—6-3m

WINDOW CLASS FOR SALE

-BY-

L. L. TORBERT. For Cash.

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ALSO-ON HAND.

Heavy Polished Plate Glass,

Plain, Colored and Figured

Stained Glass.

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